NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1870.

THE FRANCO PRUSSIAN WAR THE DOOMED CAPITAL

EARLY SURRENDER ANTICIPATED-THE PRUS-SIANS PREPARING TO FEED THE STARVING

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

INSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO PIERCE THE PRUS-SIAN LINES-THE SEINE GUNBOATS IN AC-TION-THE FRENCH DRIVEN BACK WITH

The following dispatch, dated at Versailles this arning, has just been received here by way of

On Monday and Tuesday the forts around Paris, articularly those to the South (D'Ivry, Bicetre, uttrouge, Vanves, D'Issy, and Charenton) mainthe Germana, this incessant firing was kept up merely to cover a sortic in force. On Tuesday (29th) the Parisians came out ward L'Hay, supported by their cunboats in the n Corps) they attacked fiercely. Simultaneously other sorties were made in other directions, with a view probably to prevent reenforcements to the Sixth Corps. In all cases, however, the French seven officers and a few hundred men while the French lost 1,600 in prisoners alone.

A sortic from Paris was also made in the direction of St. Cloud on Monday. It was easily repulsed by the Prussians, who suffered only a slight loss.

FROM KING WILLIAM - GEN. PALADINES REPORTED TO BE WOUNDED.

tainebleau by a heavy and general attack.

They encountered the Tenth Prussian Corps at Beaume la Rolande, a little village in the Department of Loiret, 26 miles north-east of Orleans. The Pressians were quickly reënforced with the Fifth Infantry and First Cavalry Divisions. From the particulars which have just come to hand, and the but that the defeat of the French was most complete. At least 1,000 killed were left on the field by the fleeing French. Seventeen hundred led prisoners had been captured by the Germans at the last accounts, and the number was con tantly increasing, as the Prussians were in close

The Oneen has received the following dispatch

the complete defeat of the Army of the Loire in the battle of Monday, in which the French had the Twentieth Corps, probably the Eighteenth, and porons of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps engaged. thousand French were found dead on the field. 4,400 were wounded, and 1,600 taken prisoners. Gen. Aur-les de Paladines is reported to be wounded.

MUSCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE NORTH ROUTED-

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF THE FRENCH PRISONEES AT ANTWERP-ANOTHER GERMAN VESSEL CAPTURED. LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1870.

The French were badly beaten near Amiens. Their army was totally routed, and is retreating toward Arras. Four French guns were captured. The French prisoners confined in Autwerp recently

made an unsuccessful effort to escape. The Belgian Covernment has taken precautions to prevent a The ship Vorsetzer, for Hamburg with a cargo of

guano, has been captured by a French man-of-war. M. About's editorial in the Soir, which strongly advocated peace, has been reprinted by order of Bismarck, and distributed among the German soldiers, with a statement added that M. About has

a villa under the guns of Mont Valerien. An unfounded rumor that Paris bad capitulated caused great buoyancy in the stock markets here this afternoon.

LIMITED CABLE FACILITIES.

THE ATLANTIC CABLES BROKEN-THE FRENCH CABLE WORKING IMPERFECTLY. To the Associated Press :

The steamer Robert Lowe sailed from Heart's Content on Saturday last to repair the Atlantic Cable of 1866, which was injured about 65 miles from that point. We have just received information that the Cable of 1865 has also ceased to work, and that the fault is about the same distance from Heart's Content. It is therefore probable that the steamer has grappled the wrong Cable. As the steamer is on the spot, it is hoped both Cables will soon be re-

Although the French cable is able to transmit westward with about its usual facility, it is, from some unknown cause, unable to transmit eastward, except with great difficulty and very slowly.

Notice is hereby given that for the present mes sages cannot be received for any part of Europe. The public will be informed at the earliest moment

that messages can be received for Europe. New-York, Nov. 30-3:15 p. m. CYRUS W. FIELD.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

PRESCH VIEW OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITY. The Paris Figuro has lately published several very striking articles, evidently emanating from a military mind, on the condition of Paris and the chances of its successful resistance of the siege. In the first of these, published a month ago, the writer urged the offensive policy, declaring that the only resource of Paris lay in the strength of the army within her walls. It will be observed that he now urges the opposite policy. The last article, dated Nov. 11, is headed "Are we Lost!"

and tays:

In a material point of view, the position of Paris is a improving; if our introncliments are pushed on with activity, the Francians are still more active. Besides, whave already consumed a certain quantity of our procious; fresh ment is becoming scatterive are about to re-

If all those idle talkara had led the life imposed upon our soldiers since the commoncement of the siege, they would be very willing to see an end of it. We have not to consider the value of hig words, but truthfully to regard our position. Puris cannot be delicered by itself, as every sensible man is convinced. In vain are we told that the number of our gardson is squal to that of the beslegers. Place on one side 100 of our pieces of 12, and on the other 100 of Krupp's guns. Then on either side there would be 100 cannon, but still the forces would not be equal. We can successfully resist the Prussian army; we cannot hope to compet it to raise the siege.

assian army; recannot hope to compet it to raise the constant army; recannot hope to compet it to raise the constant army; recannot hope to compet it to raise the constant are still equal to the German troops in cusemble and distinct the country, as space of 30 leagues round, has been wasted, and a the bloody sacrifice necessary to attain that end into enable us to revietual Paris for a single day! whole question, then, is to know whether we have or a relieving army which is approaching to our sid. hout it all our efforts will be useless. We shall, doubt, kill many Prussians, but the enemy will kill many netween, and the loss of Paris will not be averted by mgle day. Well, then, we say, and with grief, that relieving army has hitherto been but a myth. The vermment assured us that it mustered 80,000 men, and it lout is that it mustered 80,000 men, and it lout b,000 soldiers to oppose the 40,000 Prussians who k possession of Orleans. We may be told that the army of yet organized, but that shortly it will be. When teamet wait indefinitely, or we should not need a reing army. For how many days have we provisions must insportant fact of the moment. Everyons depends upon the period for which our proons will suffice. Have we sufficient to enable us stall for the relieving army! Orought we, on the conty, to attempt at once a desperate effort, which will mit us to fall with honor! Neither must the Govern visions will suffice. Have we sufficient to enable us to wait for the relieving army! Orought we, on the contrary, to attempt at once a desperate effort, which will permit us to fail with honor! Neither must the Government forget the sinister prediction of M. de Bismarck, nor wait for the last hour before declaring that there are no further provisions. But we may be told it is a hopeless position we are describing. No! We are not yet lost, but we are upon the describing. No! We are not yet lost, but we are upon the declivity which leads to great catastrophes. If we have written these lines it is to arrive at this canclusion. If the provinces abandon Paris, Paris is under no obligation uselessly to sacrifice hereof, and may without dishonor seek to treat upon hereon account. Paris is now erect and upstanding. It will end by succumbing, should it not receive help from without. We have made that clear, but it may yet kill many of his soldiers. Paris would, therefore, at this moment obtain very homorable conditions; but if we wait for famine until we have searches by armed bodies among the horrors which famine brings in its train. Prussia then will be in a position to dictate her laws to us. Let the Government, then, give us information upon these two facts: For how long, have we provisions! Does it expect a relieving army, and within what space of time! If the reply to these two questions, satisfactory, we can fish, and we will dight bodity and persections! The time rest of France, which would look on ar 12 dying agonies with folded arms!

THE DEPENSES.

The Berlin correspondent of The London limes intimates that the Germans hesitate to bombard Paris because they recognize that its defenses are im-

The more the German generals have convinced themselves of the attength of the works opposed to them, the less desfrous are they to open an artitlery duel between their trenches and the enemy's ramparts. Though the formidable cannon transported to Paris from Cologne, Madgeburg, Kiel, and even Posen and köndgsberg, is held to be competent to reduce the place according to the rules of the art, yet the task is recognized to be a tough one, and to require more time than had been at first supposed. This view of the case has been strengthened by the recent additions to the permanent decuse of the place, and the barricades known to have been constructed in the thoroughtures giving access to the city. The lesson of Sebustopol, it appears, has not been thrown away upon Paris, and Gen. Trochu is an intelligent disciple of the renowned Todieben. The southern forts have been connected by a continuous line of earthworks, extending from Issy as far as the Schue near Charcuton, and affording shelter for a good many additional guns, of a caliber which could not fall to make as impression on the German redeubts. To enhance the efficiency of these works, they are fronted by rifle-pits and trenches running in the direction of the besedgers, and approaching them within rether remanney vicinity.

THE FRENCH ARMIES OUTSIDE. The Rogen correspondent of The London late facts seem to warrant. One of the armies of which he speaks has since been badly beaten, and another is

on the Leire. He writes, Nov. 15:

The military prospects of France look brighter now than they have done ever sines the end of August. The work of concentration, which has been too long neglected, appears to have been commenced in right carnest, and I trust that before many days are over it will be in my power to send you a convincing and conclusive proof that the Army of the Loire is not the only organized force the French have in the field. I might send you details of interest concerning the preparations that are going on, but the French are morbidly nervous about the premature disclosure of military movements, and in delerence to that feeling I must confine myself to the bare statement of my belief that before many days Gen. Bourbaki in the North, and Count do Keratry in the West, will be in a position to cooperate efficiently with Gen, d'Aurelbes de Paladines, whose sadden debouching from behind the Loire so disagreeably surprised the Prussians, by giving them practical proofs that the Army of the Loire was not the myth that they supposed. From personal observation I have no healtation in saying that the discipline among the Mobiles and the Regulars is, beyond any comparison, greater than it was in the army which left Paris and Châlons in August less on that fatal insect to Sedan. Even the most undisciplined of the irregulars, the France-tireurs, exhibit this improvement in a marked degree. I have seen many of them in Rouen at various times within the last two nonths. All I will say is, that even a month ago "good behaviour, sobriety, and attention to command," the three military cardinal virtues, they were utterly destitute of. Well, 3,000 of them arrived here to night, and their quiet and orderly behavior, cleanliness, and soldierly appearance would have reflected credit on a crack corps of regulars.

GEN. FROSSARD'S OPINION OF GRAVELOTTE. A correspondent of The London Telegraph thus states the points of a conversation with Gen. Froscard, whose division of the French Army was surprised and badly beaten at Forbach (Aug. 6) and Mars-

a-Tour (Aug. 16). la-Tour (Aug. 16).

Before leaving Metz I had a very interesting conversation with Gen. Battaille, who commanded a division under Froessard. Hearing that I was in Metz, he sent his atide-de-camp to ask mer if I could conveniently pay him a visit, as he wished to thank nor for certain little services I had rendered to French efficers at Gravelotte and Mars-la-Tour. I repeat the conversation most fearlessly, in order to rob any sesandal-monger of his opportunity. Speaking of the Emperor, when I asked the General what could have induced the French army to march from Gravelotte toward Viouville and Mars-la-Tour, on the 16th, without ascertaining the position of the German army by means of cavairy patrols, he said: "What would you have! My division lay at Rezonville. The cavairy returned, and reported that there were a few troops in the woods, but nothing of importance, and then went to breakfast. Almost insuediately afterward the engagement commenced. If the Emperor had not assumed the command, if he had left the matter in the hands of Marshal Bazaine, all would have been well: but he insisted on taking the command. The result was that his orders, even before leaving, were strictly carried out." This account of the Emperor, however, does not taily with what I hear from a gentleman who has just left the Empress at Chishchurst. From him I learn that every possible persuasion was used to induce the Emperor not to join the army, but that he persisted me dual so. Regarding Spicheron, my companion assured me that Gen. La Fonchecoupet had only 8,600 men engaged the whole day; and when I suggested that this was quite enough to hold such a position, he said, "Yes! but we were short of ammunition." I leave Mets with the most profound impression that Bazaine is executed, and has atterly and forever lost his prestige with the French army. Before leaving Metz I had a very interesting converse

LOCAL WAR NEWS. A concert will be given at the hall of the Union L-ague Club to algut for the benefit of the French Pariotic Fair.

A gift lottery for the benefit of the French patriotic fund will be held at the Union assembly Rooms, corner of Grand and Edzabein-sis, heart Sunday, under the auspices of the French Committee of National Defense of this city.

The Fair in aid of the French sufferers by the war opened at Newark last evening with a large stiend-ance. Among other pictures exhibited in the Art Gallery is "Dennybrook Fair," painted by Edward Lees Glen, who died a few weeks since.

who died a few weeks since.

The receipts of the French Patriotic Baznar up to Tuesday night amounted to about \$70,00. The auction will commence to morrowinight, and the fair will be closed on Saturday. The gold necklace prescribed by the French Patriothe Executive Committee was awarded by a piurality of voter to Mrs. R. O. Doremus. There pero is all till votes, at \$1 anch. Yosterday a lot of goods for the fair was received from Hayana. Mr. Lefrance and Let Urondine La Marseillaise last evening.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

RUSSIA'S WAR PREPARATIONS MERELY DEFEN SIVE-SHE IS PREPARED TO GIVE GUARAN-TIES TO THE SULTAN-PROBABILITIES OF A CONFERENCE.

> [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1870.

The special correspondent at Vienna telegraphs to-day: "Constantinople advices report that Ignatieff declares the Russian armaments are insignificant and merely defensive, and that Russia is prepared to give the Sultan better guaranties than the Treaty of

"The semi-official Fremdenblatt says the Conference will probably be accepted by the Powers. The Frie Press says Austria and England will then demand that Russia shall positively disavow her original pretensions, or give adequate guaranties against any arbitrary violation of the Treaty."

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND-TONE OF THE LON-DON PRESS-THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE FAVORABLY RECEIVED IN ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1870. The Black Sea question approaches a peaceful so lution. It is confidently expected that the Conference for its settlement will be held at London. London is in a pacific mood, and all parties feel sure of a neaceful result

The Telegraph is enabled "to promise that the Conference on the Eastern question will certainly be held in Londor." The Times, this morning, urges King William, a: the ally of England, to urge on the Czar the felly of his pretensions, which the civilized world refuses to lerate.

Lord Lyons is a raiting the decision of the Tours Government as to the matter of sending a Plenipo tentiary to the Conference at London.

The proposition for a Conference on the Eastern Question, to be held at London, is most favorably received in St. Petersburg. Though no ministerial instructions have been given to the press, the St. Petersburg Gazette having adopted a policy which was objected to by the Government, its sale in the street has been forbidden.

The Independance Belge of to-day has a Berlin tele gram announcing that England has agreed to accept the proposed conference for the settlement of the Black Sea question, provided Russia will satisfac-

torily explain Gortschakoff's first circular. The talk in the clubs favors the idea of a Tory

Administration to succeed the present Ministry. The English dispatch relative to the Conferen was received in Tours yesterday. No answer has yet been returned. The Government is inclined to consider England's conduct irregular in urging the adhesion of France to a proposition coming from

THE FIRST OUTBURST OF ANGER AT PRINCE PARED TO MAINTAIN THE TREATY.

The London Times, in commenting on Prince Gortschakoff's notification to the Great Powers that Russia repudiated the obligations forced on her by the Treaty of Paris, unhesitatingly declared that England would

could not be yielded except with dishonor. It said:

The Russian Government has contrived to bring forward its demands of such a time and in such a way as to make them appear to the English nation as an attempt to correct it into the surrender of all the guarantees it purchased so dearly by the Crimean war. We do not believe that the English nation, although it might be called into sacrificing the substance of the treaty, can be correct into its surrender. The Russian Government has not even jeen if the chunce of yielding with ang show of honor. As the question is now put to us, it is a far more vital one than that of our interests in the East; it is the question of our honor—of our very existence as a great Power. That question can be put to Englishmen of all parties, save one small one, with but one result, and we framkly say we consider it impossible even for Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues tortake any other course than that of a firm stand by the Treaty of Paris, and of a refusal to yield in any one particular.

The Pall Mall Guestle, though recognizing that the position of Prussia must greatly affect the issue of the

sition of Prussia must greatly affect the issue of the question involved, insisted that Russia should be required to retract her demands under a threat of impa-

quired to retract her demands under a threat of immediate war. It said:

The point upon which it is necessary to satisfy ourselves without the delay of a single hour is whether Russia, before giving this notice, has secured the support of Prussia. If she has not done so, the usual eleverness of her diplomatists has been strangely at fault. She has intimated that she regards the Treaty of Paris as no longer in force, and she has thus laid herself open to a counter intimation on the part of her co-signatories that they intend that it shall remain in force. As the military progress of Russia since 1866 has certainly not been they intend that it shall remain in force. As the unitary progress of Russia since 1856 has certainly not been great enough to enable her to make head against a European coalition, she would in this case have no choice but to retract the pretensions put forth in Prince Gortschakoff's circular. But to do this would be to subject great enough to enable her to make head against a European coalition, she would in this case have no choice but to retract the pretensions put forth in Prince Gortschakoff's circular. But to do this would be to subject her reviving prostige to a blow scarcely leas severo than that inflicted on it by the Orimean war. It would be nothing short of a formal reacceptance of the very disabilities she rebels against. For this reason it seems very unlikely that there is not some understanding—unexpressed, perhaps, but not for that reason the less valid—between Russia and Prussia. We trust that Mr. Odo Russeil has imperative instructions to put the truth of this supposition to an immediate and unmistakable test. Fortunately there can be no difficulty in doing this. Prussia is one of the cosignatories to the Treaty of Paris, and all that Mr. Russell has to ascertain is whether she is prepared to Join the other Powers in warning Russia that she will not be permitted to withdraw from the covenant she has solemnly entered into. No time must be given to Prussia to consider whether she will do her duty in this mater. There can be no legitimate excuse for a request for time, since the obligations of Prussia under the Treaty of Paris are undoubted, and a declaration on the part of all the co-signatories that they are determined to maintain the Treaty must so certainly be followed by the retreat of Russia from the position taken up by Prince Gortschakoff that Prussia insust at once disclaim any understanding assumed and made the basis of the action of England. As to what, in this event, the action of England. As to what, in this event, the action of England. As to what, in this event, the action of England. So have the retractation must cover the same ground. She must admit that she has be also of the action of England. As to what, in this event, the action of the other parties. A very few days ought to determine the sential particular, maters will be assential particular, maters will be assential particular, maters will be asse

further fighting. England and Turkey, with perhaps some help from Italy, would thus be left to make held against the two greatest military Powers in the world. It is impossible to conceive more discouraging conditions of warfare, or any which would impose greater sacrifices upon this country, and yet, under these conditions, England may have to fight if diplomacy is allowed to take its time. At this moment Prussia might do inestimable service to Russia by merely prolonging the negotiations, and the first object of the English Government should be to insure that this service shall not be rendered either by Prussia to Russia or by Russia to herself.

Other Lorder the language and

Other London journals used like positive language, and ubsequently approved the reply of Earl Granville. Their tone has since changed, as the telegraph informs us.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. WOMEN ELECTED FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1870.

From partial returns received for the School to represent the Marylebone district by 47,000; Prof. to 12,000 votes each. Next to Huxley comes Thoreald, Vicar of St. Pancras; William Grey for Chelsea, and Mise Davis for Greenwich, are probably elected.

THE CLERICAL PARTY IN ROME-ITS VAIN HOPES OF THE RESTORATION OF THE PAPAL POWER AND THE OVERTHROW OF VICTOR EMANUEL. IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

ROME, Nov. 12 .- The letter from the Tours correspondent of The Daily News, giving an account of the sermon preached there by the Archbishop in the presence of the Papal Nuncio, Monsigner Chigi, and of many persons officially connected with the French Gov-ernment, throws the strengest light on the hopes cherished at the Vatican. The Tours letter has produced a great impression in Italy. I perceive that the leading Italian papers, in reproducing the letter, have accompanied it with very suggestive comments. One journal dwells on the incurable character of French Ultramontanism therein revealed. Another the Garibaldians, and asks how they can be so blind as to risk their lives in order to restore to France a power and France, whether Republican, or Imperial, or royal, to force the Romans once more under the yoke of the Pope-King. Others recommend the Tours pro-Papal demon stration to the special notice of the Italian Government which may learn from the way the French Archbishop has carried out the instructions of Monsigner Chigi, how very little chapce there is of the Pope and the Cardinal secoming reconciled to Italy. These proofs of inces and systematic hostility to Italy on the part of the various Papal nuncies abroad will probably have n slight influence in determining the character of the debates in the new Italian Parliament on the privi-leges to be accorded to the Pope and his imbeginning to point out the fallacy of considering th ads of the great religious orders connected with the Papacy in the same light as foreign Ministers, and observe that such prerogatives are only accorded to a foreign Minister, on the theory that the Sovereign or

Madame Kanzler, the wife of Gen. Kanzler, has an apart-ment at the Vaticau. Her evening parties are said to be prelates, gardes nobles, and the officers of the Swiss Guards, crowd her drawing-rooms every night. Her ter is of the finest quality, and her conversation delightful She has always good news to give. All seems bright Always more money coming in. Beautiful news from every part of the world. Prussla will not listen proposals of Monsignor Chigi. Count Bismarck's and King William's victories have drunkened them They refuse to promise the Pope's restoration. What does it matter! Prussia owes all she has gained to Southern Germany. The Bayarian bishops keep constantly writ-ing that the end of the matter will be that Bayaria will not join the German Confederation; that she will instead Powers will pour their regiments into the Lembard its pristine splender. Madame Kanzler can speak with authority on the subject. Her husband is a favorite of the Pope. Whenever good tidings arrive the General is ments are put under his eyes; and Madame Kanzler can few evenings ago some half dozen Neapolitan nobles who had followed the ex-King Francis to Rome, and had planted their tents here, patiently awaiting the Bourbon restoration, called on Madame Kauzler. Evidently their hopes were not so bright, for they all stated they had come to bid good-by, "Our last chance is gone we may as well return to Naples," Madame Kanzler protested, and declared it was very wrong their leaving Rome at that moment, when their presence here was o the greatest importance. "But," observed the Neapo-litan nobles, "we have no help for it now, for we have let our houses, and all our furniture is to be sold." s:
But Madame Kanzler talked them over, and induced

them to do as she wished. The Neapolitan Legitimists will go and spend the Winter at Naples; they will sell the worst furniture, and Madame Kanzler has kindly placed at their disposal a suite of large rooms, where their best furniture is to be looked after till their return, which, of course, will take place cotemporaneously

with the everthrow of the Italian Government. Madame Kanzler's teas produce the effect they are meant to. The guests of the Roman General's wife do not lose a minute in informing their respective friends of the "beautiful news received." Before the intelli gence reaches the ears of the humbler priests and monks it has become of gigantic proportions. From their conresionals the priests inform the poor bigoted old creatures that millions of bayonets are proceeding to-ward the Roman frontier; that only a few days will elapse ere the usurpers and all their adherents receive the punishment they well deserve. Thus it is that the strangest rumors are made to circulate among the humbler classes of the population. All attempts to contradict such news seem useless, for it is always the same

THE TROUBLES AT RED RIVER. Though the insurrection at Red River is subdued, the state of feeling between the half-breeds and the Canadian soldiers is no better than before the recent occupation. Outrages are continually reported, and there is every indication of renewed disturbance if not there is every indication of renewed disturbance if not serious outbreaks. Drs. Shultz and Lynch, who are very conoxious to a large number of the settlers, are seeking vicetion to the Dominion Parliament, and the method of accomplishing the purpose is somewhat harsh. Bad treatment of the French half-breeds is still continued by the red-coats. Some friends of Riel recently came into Fort Garry, and were set upon by the soldiers, and outchered in cold blood. The insults and persecution are daily increasing, and the down-trodden settlers are calling loudly for redress.

MISCELLANEOUS CAPLE DISPATCHES. ...Queen Victoria has visited the Empress

on Saturday last is asbore at Peterhead on Saturday last, is asbore at Peterhead, near Aber-deen, Scotland. The crew, passengers, and mails were saved.

saved.

The bark Gratta, Straut, Master, bound from Philadelphia to Memel, Prussia, sorung a heavy leak, mer Elsinore, and put into that harbor, yesterday, in distress. She will discharge her cargo. CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

....Johnson, who was arrested in Cincinnati to

McCormick, who shot Casey, in New-York, was captured in Albany, resterday, while attempting a burglary, by Officer Nehemish, who shot the prisoner in the leg.

Henry Lacoste is under arrest, in Boston, clarged with recalling money and is wolley from the interested. It is said be its wanted in this cirt to answer the charge of conserring money from his former sample, experience of the control o

with me many gare timest up.

William McGowan, an old and worthy, citizen with Knorville, IP, happed blunelf in the Court-liens of that city on Touchy night, He was not discovered until yesteriay morning. The came of the art is supposed to have been grief over the arrest of his son to be is postgrater at Knorvillet, for enterplement.

WASHINGTON.

THE WORK BEFORE CONGRESS-SENATOR VANCE'S ADMISSION CONSIDERED DOUBTFUL - THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH RECOMMENDED BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL-THE CHARITY BALL. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1870.
As an evidence of the amount of special le gislation for the benefit of individuals and corporations, which is exected of the approaching session of Congress, it is as-crtained that there were 23 bills granting land or other Speaker's table when the House adjourned last July. These bills had passed the Senate, but owing to want of time, or for other causes, they were not acted on by the House. In addition to these, there are many more in the Senate and in the Committees of the two Houses, and all of these will be pressed during the coming three the usual trading expedients will be resorted to by mem ers interested in the various schemes, and it is probable that many of the bills will succeed. It is generally conceded that but little work will be done until after the intends to press action on the Appropriation bills as early as possible, in order that they may not be left until the last days of the session, as many of them were last Sum-

bling of Congress, the city is comparatively descried, the hotels are without guests, and signs of "rooms to let" are displayed here as during the heat of Summer. Thus far not a fourth of the Members and Senators have arrived, and throughout the city there are no indication of the busy season soon to begin. Among the arrivals to-day were Senators Chandler and Ames. The Vic President and Speaker Blaine are expected to-night.

of ex-Gov. Vance to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of North Carolina, to succeed Senator Ab out. A careful examination of the acts of the XXXIXth and XLth Congresses, and of the first session of the XLIId, show that his political disabilities for particiation in the Rebellion have never been removed, and it is the general suinion that Congress will certainly refuse to relieve him now, and his admission to the Senate is therefore regarded here by Republican Senators as very doubtful. It is supposed that the friends of ex-Gov. Vance will urge in his favor that he opposed Secession until the State of North Carolina went out of the Union, and that during the war he was elected Governor by the federate Administration. ever, that these facts will have little influence on Con gress, since they also remember that as Governor of North Carolina he was as bitter a Rebel as any man in

telegraph, but does not yet recommend the Government to undertake the experie out. Where ocean steamers salling under the American flag are doing a business that brings in a considerable sum in duties to the United and the Pacific coast, the report recommends that subustance cited, the amount of duties upon freight has particulars of postal conventions with other countries

Shepherd, Henry D. Cooke, and the other managers ar evoting much energy in aid of the poor in this city; and est brilliant assemblies of the kind ever held here. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, are fixed a \$10, and it is stipulated that each lady attending shall bring with her as a contribution a neat called dress pattern. The President, Mrs. Grant, the members of the Cabinet, and many of the Foreign Ministers have prom

Some prominent gentlemen from Louisiana are here, for the purpose of securing the removal of some United states officials who were prominent in the late so-called Christian Republican " movement in that State. They charge that these gentlemen, after bolting the regular Republican ticket, and making rival nominations, voted with the Democrats when they found that they had no chance of success with their own candidates. Michael Scanlan, late Assessor of the Third Brooklyn

President. He says that there is no foundation for the reports that the Irish Republicans of the country are atisfied at his treatment by the Administration ; that his resignation was voluntary, and that he had nothing to complain of in connection with the recent charge. issue of his fournal, The Irish Republic. He will have a place in the New-York Custom-House. The Hon Lewis McKenzie, who represents the VIIth

Virginia District in the XLIst Congress, will contest the seat of E. M. Braxton, who is returned as elected from that District to the XLHd Congress. Senator Williams and Caleb Cushing made argun

before the Attorney-General to-day on a case involving the right of a railroad company receiving Government and to transfer its franchise to another company. GOVERNMENT REPORTS-AN INDIAN WAR ANTICI-

PATED.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office has been completed. It is a voluminous document, which contains elaborate chapters on the various sub-

which contains elaborate chapters on the various subjects connected with the public land system, and embraces comments on the present situation of emigration, the maturalization laws, reliroad interests, and an
elaborate essay on California. The report also shows the
aggregate amount of public land disposed of during last
year for agricultural purposes and actual homestead,
and gives details of surveys of new lands, etc.

The report of the Eureau of Medicine and Eurgery of
the Navy Department contains important practical suggreations relative to the appointment of surgeons in the
United States Navy, and the adoption of a more thorough system of examination which shall result advantageously to the service. Among the suggestions offered
is one relative to the employment of a dentist at the
Naval Academy. Important suggestions also relative to
the situations of mavai hospitals are contained in the
report, and the propriety of removing them from large
cities to more quiet and remote localities are minutely
examined.

examined.

An official letter has been received here from a prominent military officer, now in the West, in which he declares his impression that the Indians will enter upon a general war on the opening of the Spring. The reasons given by the author for the apprehensions conveyed are that the Indians assert they have been badly treated by the army, officers in command near their reasvalions.

A gentleman who holds a subordinate position in the Treasury Department was called on at his lodgings, a night or two ago, and was offered \$3,000 for an advance copy of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SENATOR SCHURZ AND THE PRESIDENT. AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT OF THEIR RELA-TIONS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- The following is

known to be the exact version of the Grant-Solura affair current among Gen. Schurz's most intimate friends, as well as among others certain to be correctly informed: Senator Schurz, before his arrival in Washington, say in the newspapers the letter which the President wrote to Collector Ford concerning the former's course in Missouri, and sent a note to the President accompanied by a copy of the President's letter, saying at the same time, that he supposed that some part which would greatly medify it must have been omitted in the pullished version. He siso asked an explanation. This letter the President never answered. On Tuesday, the 15th lust., Mr. Schurz arrived in Washington, and spent the day in arranging his household affairs. On Wednes-day morning a local journal announced the Senator's arrival, and added editorially that he did not pay his respects to the President.
On Thursday, the 17th inst., Mr. Schurz went to the

white House, and sent his card to the President. A delegation of Quakers was at the time waiting to see the President, and while Mr. Schurz was waiting there they were shown in, contrary, as he says, to all usage. The President then sent word to the Senator that he was President then some vote to the case; that he should have other such cases to attend to that day, and that he could not see him. The Senator has not since been to the White House. His friends have no doubt that he will, in the course of some personal explanation or otherwise, bring the matter to the attention of the Senate soon after

bring the matter to the attention of the Schutz of Congress.

Mr. Schutz is very emphatic in his repudiation of any movement which looks to the formation of a new party. He has been a Republican from the beginning, and what-Mr. Kaufmann, late Republican candidate for Lieutenant

Governor of New-York, was here last week and called upon the President to pay his respects and consult him concerning matters affecting the German Republicans of New-York. The President in the conversation introduced

ject of Mr. Schurz's action in Missouri, and com mented on it very severely. Mr. Kaufmann is reported to have left the White House dissatisfied.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE NORTH-WESTERN CONVENTION - ADDRESS BY MISS ANTHONY - MESSES, TRUMBULL AND BINGHAM TO BE MADE TO TREMBLE.

DETROIT, Nov. 30 .- The Convention of the North-Western Women's Suffrage Association rease

been received from Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Stanton

Miss Anthony thought the women of the North-West

At the afternoon session resolutions were adopted pro

viding for the corporation of State Societies in the North-West, and providing for the appointment of a Committee to prepare an address from the Association to the people of the country upon the subject of Woman Suffrage. The rest of the alternoon and evening was devoted to speeches.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Collector Murphy has arranged a cartage sys-

tem somewhat similar to the one in vogue before the changes made by Mr. Grinnell. All importers may

for warehouse, by furnishing to the Collector good and sufficient security, \$5,000 being the amount of bonds required for the Heense of each and every vehicle, which must bear the usual sign and num-ber of Custom-House Heense, corresponding in date and

APPOINTMENTS. The following changes have occurred re-

vice Win, M. Denniston, removed: Aaron Mctall, vice Hon Carwell, deceased.

Might Juspettors at \$43 per day.—Martin Quigler, vice John Dwyremoved; Encal C. Leagdon, vice Sam'i A. Van Beust, removed; The W. Barrd, vice Circia'n Ormsby, removed; Edward Caroer, vice Wee, Waterman, removed; Jok. Waterna, vice Win. Flack, removed; Jas. Cochie, vice Chiz, Westervelt, removed.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE GREAT WEST-ERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Noy. 30 .- The Tribune this morning makes an exposure of the financial transactions of the Great Western Telegraph Company, which has two lines in operation from this city, one to Milwaukoo and one to Omaha, which, if true, offers something new and one to Omaha, which, if true, offers something new in schemes for raising money. The Tribune says the capital stock of the Company is \$5,00,000, in 120,000 shares of \$25 cach. Of the 120,000 shares constituting the whole stock, 117,897 shares were subscribed by one Sciah Reeve, and by him conveyed to Josiah Snow, in trust for the Company, to sell the same and pay the avails back to Reeve, in fulfillment of a contract unde by the Company with Reeve to construct 2,000 miles of the Company's line. In accordance with this arrangement, the steek is selling throughout the country. One of the by-laws of the Company provided that no certificate of stock shall be issued in the left of the capital stock shall be paid in, and it is left entirely optional with the Company as to when and how much of the assessment ander 40 per cent may be paid in. The 40 per cent of money which the stockholders are to pay in before any certificates of stock are to be issued to them would amount to \$1,200,000. This corresponds to the amounts to just \$1,200,000. This corresponds to the amount of the construction contract and the payments on the stock are arranged so that the money paid in shall be paid out to Reeve before the stockholders have received any certificates of stock, or have any voice in the disposal of their money.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 30 .- A desperado,

named Peilmin, assaulted an inoffensive colored man, at Pairplay, Union Township, in this county, last night,

The 114th anniversary of the St. Andrew's

Society was celebrated last evening by a banquet at Delmonico's, President Robert Gordon in the chair. The principal addresses were made by Mr. Archivald, British principal addresses were made by Mr. Archival, British Consul, and Judge Daly. The pibroch and the hagds lent a indical coloring to the occasion. The toasis included "The day and a "wha honor it," "The hand of cakes," "The hand we live h, "The President of the United States" (drunk with great enthusiasm), "The Duke of Argyle," "Honest lads and bounde lasses," and "May care and trouble never fash, but mirth and joy be with you a."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. . The Democrat and The Chronicle of Rochester

... A heavy north-east gale, lasting several hours, Two hundred workmen were discharged from

... The Mnoon and Augusta (Ga.) Railroad bas

....Four hundred workmen of the Mare Island (Cal.) Nary-laid were dicharged, on Theolog, on account of the appro-priation having been extramed. The new German Masonic Temple at Alle-c City, Penn, was definated preferring by the officers of the Grand of that State. The building will cost \$40,000.